





RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTIONS ON TRIANGULAR AND RECTANGULAR

WINGS TO HIGH ANGLES OF ATTACK -

MACH NUMBERS 1.45 AND 1.97

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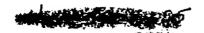
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NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

WASHINGTON

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SUMMARY

In order to provide detailed wing-load-distribution data to high angles of attack, semispan pressure-distribution models of triangular and rectangular plan forms were tested at Mach number 1.45 within the angle-of-attack range of 0° to 30° and at Mach number 1.97 within the angle-of-attack range of 0° to 50°. The tests were made at Reynolds numbers of 0.26×10° per inch and 0.44×10° per inch for both Mach numbers.

Data were obtained on five models. The three basic models were two triangular wings of aspect ratios 2 and 4 and one rectangular wing of aspect ratio 2, all having thickened root sections, a structural feature generally required for supersonic all-movable wings. To evaluate the possible aerodynamic penalty of thickening the root sections, two other aspect-ratio-2 models, identical to two of the basic models but without thickened root sections, were provided.

In all cases the wings showed a tendency toward uniform loading at high angles of attack. Thus, as the angle of attack was increased, the center of pressure moved toward the centroid of area or, in terms of spanwise location, the center of pressure moved outboard for the rectangular wings and inboard for the triangular wings. The presence of thickened root sections on the wings had little effect on the centers of pressure and normal-force coefficients. Reynolds number effects were negligible in the range tested except for a small reduction in normal force in the case of the rectangular wing with thickened root at M = 1.97 as the Reynolds number was reduced from 1.76×10^6 to 1.04×10^6 .







INTRODUCTION

Since wings and controls for supersonic interceptor aircraft maneuvering at high altitudes are required to operate over a wide range of angles of attack, information is required on wing load distribution at large as well as small angles of attack. Unfortunately, available theory on the aerodynamic behavior of wing and wing-body configurations at supersonic speeds is restricted to cases where the angle of attack is small. Detailed pressure-distribution data on wing-body components available in the literature (e.g., refs. 1 to 3) are also generally limited to small angles of attack. Little data are available for high angles of attack at supersonic speeds, particularly for wing-body models with variable-incidence wings. In an effort to provide data for high angles of attack, a program has been initiated to measure pressure distribution through a wide range of angles of attack, both on wing-body combinations and on the components (wing and body). It is hoped that the data obtained will not only provide needed design information, but will also point the way for development of theories applicable over a wide range of angles of attack.

The present report presents pressure-distribution data to high angles of attack for several wings at two supersonic Mach numbers. The following data are presented: (1) tabulated pressure coefficients, (2) span-load-distribution curves for each angle of attack, (3) curves of normal force as a function of angle of attack, and (4) curves of center-of-pressure position as a function of angle of attack.

MOTATION

A wing aspect ratio

 C_{m} pitching-moment coefficient, $\frac{C_{N}(x_{h} - \bar{x})}{\bar{c}}$

 C_N normal-force coefficient, $\frac{N}{qS}$

c local chord, in.

cn local normal-force coefficient

cr root chord, in.

 \bar{c} mean aerodynamic chord, $\frac{\int_0^{\bar{s}} c^2 dy}{\int_0^{\bar{s}} c dy}$, in.





- ccn span loading coefficient, in.
- M free-stream Mach number
- N normal force, 1b
- P pressure coefficient, $\frac{p p_0}{q}$
- p orifice static pressure, lb/sq in.
- p free-stream static pressure, lb/sq in.
- pw reference static pressure, lb/sq in.
- q free-stream dynamic pressure, lb/sq in.
- R Reynolds number, per in.
- s wing semispan, in.
- S wing area, in.²
- W wing (Subscript denotes model.)
- x chordwise distance from leading edge at spanwise distance y, in.
- xn distance from leading edge to hinge line along root chord, in.
- distance from leading edge to wing center of pressure along root chord, in.
- y spanwise distance from root chord, in.
- \overline{v} distance from root chord to wing center of pressure, in.
- angle of attack, deg

APPARATUS

Wind Tunnel

The investigation was conducted in the Ames 1- by 3-foot supersonic wind tunnel No. 1. This single-return, continuous operation, variable-pressure wind tunnel has a Mach number range of 1.2 to 2.5. The Mach number is changed by varying the contour of flexible plates which comprise the top and bottom walls of the tunnel.

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Models

Semispan models consisting of three triangular wings and two rectangular wings were constructed of hardened steel. A sketch identifying the models and a tabulation of their dimensions are presented in figure 1. Two triangular wings (aspect ratios 2 and 4) and one rectangular wing (aspect ratio 2) incorporated thickened root sections faired to integral hinge shaft extensions, since such thickening is generally required for supersonic all-movable wings to maintain structural integrity between the comparatively thin wing and a large hinge shaft. In order to assess the aerodynamic penalty of thickening the root sections, two of these wings, one triangular and one rectangular both of aspect ratio 2, were duplicated in plan form but had unthickened root sections and were provided with integral mounting flanges at their root chords. All wing sections in vertical streamwise planes were modified biconvex with maximum thickness ratios of 5 percent at midchord and with 50-percent-blunt trailing edges. Tubing was soldered into milled grooves on one surface of the wings and orifice holes were drilled from the opposite surface to communicate with the tubes at locations listed in table I in terms of spanwise and chordwise positions, y/s and x/c.

The wings were mounted on a boundary-layer plate serving both as a flow reflection plane and as a means of placing the wings in a region free of the tunnel-wall boundary layer. The thickened root wings were supported by their hinge shafts which fitted through a bearing in the boundary-layer plate. A clearance gap of 0.005 to 0.009 inch was allowed between these models and the boundary-layer plate to permit free rotation. The unthickened root wings were mounted on a turntable in the boundary-layer plate.

TESTS AND PROCEDURE

Range of Test Variables

All models were tested at Mach numbers of 1.45 and 1.97. The angle-of-attack range varied, depending on the Mach number and model, due to model structural limitations and manometer-board capacity. The largest angle-of-attack range of 0° to 50° was possible with model W_1 at Mach number 1.97. The smallest angle-of-attack range of 0° to 15° was obtained for model W_3 at Mach number 1.45. In order to determine the effects of Reynolds number, the models were tested at R = $0.26 \times 10^{\circ}$ per inch and $0.44 \times 10^{\circ}$ per inch with some additional data taken at R = $0.62 \times 10^{\circ}$ per inch for model W_5 at Mach number 1.45.





Reduction of Data

The local pressures were reduced to the pressure coefficient P as shown by the following expression:

$$P = \frac{p - p_0}{q} = \frac{p - p_w}{q} + \frac{p_w - p_0}{q}$$

where the term $(p - p_w)/q$ is calculated directly from the test data and $(p_w - p_o)/q$ is obtained from a calibration of the wind-tunnel air stream. Calibration of the air stream indicated that the value of $(p_w - p_o)/q$ at M = 1.45 was essentially 0, but that at M = 1.97 it was approximately 0.02.

Chordwise pressure distributions were integrated for each span station by a tabular method to give local span loading coefficient ccn and local center of pressure $\bar{\mathbf{x}}/\mathbf{c}$. The absence of orifices at the leading and trailing edges of the wings required extrapolations of the pressure distribution to these points. Linear extrapolations were used, based, respectively, on the pressures measured at the first two and last two orifices of each span station. The spanwise load distributions were similarly integrated to give total load C_N and center-of-pressure location $\bar{\mathbf{x}}/c_r$ and $\bar{\mathbf{y}}/s$. The span loadings beyond the most outboard station of the models were approximated by assuming a parabolic load distribution tangent to the slope passing through the loading of the last two outboard stations and falling to zero at the tip.

Validity of Data

In considering the validity of the data two questions arise - first, what is the measuring accuracy and second, how well does the semispanmodel data represent the data for a full-span model? From an examination of the inaccuracy in setting the model angle of attack, the variations from constant test conditions, and the ability to repeat the pressure data in reruns at R = 0.44×10⁵ per inch, it was concluded that errors in measuring the pressure coefficients were less than ±0.02 at both Mach numbers for the semispan wings tested. Although the second question cannot be answered so quantitatively, there is evidence in the case of the rectangular wings that with but few exceptions the measured pressures represent the pressures on a full-span wing. For the rectangular wing with unthickened root, the measured pressure distribution at span station y/s = 0.025, which was in close proximity to the juncture of the root chord and boundary-layer plate, was in good accord with values predicted by shock-expansion theory at both Mach numbers for angles of attack below shock detachment. At larger angles, if two-dimensional flow persisted at



the inboard span stations of the wing, then any spanwise deviation in pressure distribution in this region would be an indication of viscous effects due to the presence of the boundary-layer plate. Therefore, in absence of suitable theory, the pressure distribution of station y/s = 0.025 nearest the juncture of the root chord and boundary-layer plate was compared with that of the adjacent station (y/s = 0.250) at angles of attack slightly above that for shock detachment. No significant spanwise deviation in pressure distribution was found except between the pressures measured at the leading orifices of the two spanwise stations, indicating a localized interaction between the detached shock wave and plate boundary layer. This was the only evident boundary-layer interference effect on this rectangular wing and had negligible influence on the integrated forces and centers of pressure. The data for the thickened root rectangular wing could not be analyzed in the foregoing manner since the flow near the root chord was affected by the presence of the thickened root section. Since no large effects of Reynolds number at the most inboard span station were noted at M = 1.45, it was concluded that the plate boundary layer had little effect at this Mach number; however, at M = 1.97, more extensive indications of boundary-layer interference were evidenced, as will be pointed out in the discussion of Reynolds number effects. The effect of the gap between the wing and the boundary-layer plate on the wing loading was believed negligible on the basis of the findings of reference 4 in which it is shown that small gaps do not affect lift forces.

RESULTS

Tabulations of pressure coefficients are presented for the models at M=1.45 and M=1.97 for $R=0.44\times10^6$ per inch in tables I(a) to I(j). The contributions to the loading and to center of pressure for each spanwise station are presented in tables II(a) to II(j) for both upper and lower wing surfaces. Summarized in tables II for each wing are also the normal-force coefficients, the center of pressure locations, and moment coefficients about the wing centroid of area. Figures 2 to 6 present plots of span loading coefficients, normal-force coefficients, and the center-of-pressure positions for each wing. Data taken at $R=0.26\times10^6$ per inch and 0.62×10^6 per inch are also shown on these plots for comparison.

DISCUSSION

Angle-of-Attack Effects

All the wings showed a tendency toward uniform loading at high angles of attack in the range tested. This was indicated by the fact that with increasing angle of attack the span loading curves tended to assume the shape of the wing plan form, and the center-of-pressure position moved toward the wing centroid of area.



Effect of Thickened Root

The effect of thickening the root can be seen by comparing figures 2 and 5 for the aspect-ratio-2 triangular wings and figures 4 and 6 for the rectangular wings. At M = 1.45, the span loading did not seem to be greatly affected by the presence of the thickened root for either wing. The center-of-pressure position was little affected for the triangular wing; however, the center of pressure of the thickened root rectangular wing was about 0.01c, forward of the center of pressure of the unthickened wing. At M = 1.97, for the angle-of-attack range below 17.5° (corresponding to shock detachment for the airfoil section), thickening the root section causes reductions in loading near the root chord such that the integrated normal-force coefficients were reduced by approximately 5 percent for both triangular and rectangular wings. At angles of attack above 17.50, the difference in loading became smaller (1 to 2 percent) for both wings. Again, the center-of-pressure position was little affected for the triangular wing while the thickened root rectangular wing showed a forward shift of O.Olcr in reference to that of the unthickened wing.

Effect of Reynolds Number

No large or systematic Reynolds number effects were noted except for the rectangular wing with thickened root at M = 1.97. For this case the pressure coefficients averaged 6 percent lower at R = 0.26×10⁶ per inch than the values at R = 0.44×10⁶ per inch over the angle-of-attack range tested. This difference was effective over the entire plan form and exceeded the possible error in measuring pressure coefficient throughout most of the angle-of-attack range. Pressure data for this wing tested on a larger boundary-layer plate at the same test conditions were compared with the present data in order to determine if this effect were due to the boundary layer on the plate. These results showed the same over-all Reynolds number effect but with slight variations at the most inboard station of the wing as compared with data taken on the smaller plate. It is surmised that the effect of Reynolds number was due to the combined effects of the thickened root and interaction between the strong leading-edge shock wave and the plate boundary layer.

Comparison with Force Data

As mentioned previously, the number of orifices were limited so chordwise and spanwise extrapolation of pressure distribution were required to obtain the integrated loads; hence, the accuracy of the



integrated loads is open to some question. A check of the accuracy was obtained at M=1.97 and $R=0.44\times10^8$ per inch from direct measurement of the normal forces on the thickened root wings with a strain-gage balance. These measurements showed an agreement within experimental accuracy with those found from the integrated pressure results of the present test (figs. 2(b) to 4(b)).

CONCLUSIONS

Semispan pressure-distribution models of two triangular wings of aspect ratios 2 and 4 and one rectangular wing of aspect ratio 2, all with thickened root sections, and a triangular and rectangular wing, both of aspect ratio 2 without thickened root sections, were tested at M = 1.45 at angles of attack from 0° to 30° and at M = 1.97 at angles of attack from 0° to 50° . These tests support the following conclusions:

- 1. All the wings showed a tendency toward uniform loading at high angles of attack. Thus, with increasing angle of attack, the center of pressure moved toward the centroid of area, and the span loading curves tended to assume the shape of the wing plan form.
- 2. At M = 1.45, thickening the root section had little effect onthe span loading for both the triangular and rectangular wings. At
 M = 1.97, for the angle-of-attack range below 17.5°, the presence of the
 thickened root tended to reduce the span loading near the root chord,
 resulting in a loss of approximately 5 percent in the integrated normalforce coefficients for both triangular and rectangular wings. The loss
 became smaller (1 to 2 percent) for angles of attack above 17.5°. The
 center-of-pressure position was little affected by the presence of a
 thickened root for the triangular wing but caused a slight forward shift
 (about 1 percent of the chord) in the case of the rectangular wing.
- 3. At M = 1.97, a decreased normal-force coefficient (6 percent) was noted for the thickened root rectangular wing at the lower Reynolds number of 0.26×10^6 per inch as compared with the values at R = 0.44×10^6 per inch. This was the only case in which an appreciable or systematic effect of Reynolds number on normal-force coefficients occurred. The center-of-pressure position was negligibly affected for all wings in the range of Reynolds numbers at which the tests were conducted.

Ames Aeronautical Laboratory
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Moffett Field, Calif., Apr. 19, 1954





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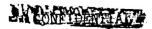


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NACA RM A54D19

TABLE I .- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS OF WINGS - Continued

		(e)	Wing 2	; M-1	.45; 1	R-0.44	1410°	par he	ob.										(I) WIE	g 3; M	-1.97	; N- 0.	44×10	* per	lack								
		Ny.	-	(Lee			Loo	7 145	Carrer .		_					*	et suri	nee .									Lave	r surf	-				
7/=	\geq	150	300	60	30	04	50	60	100	150	7/4	1	450	₩00	Β°	30°	520	90 ⁵	150	10°	50	3*	00	30	60	100	159	20°	**	30°	350	MO ^D	450
0,025	0.054 111 841 617 95	- 401	367 363	- EF	10		.067 .066 .007			\$ \$3.8 5 A B	0,009	9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-0.200 -316 -316 -316	-0.854 898 311 313 304	300 315 303	- 900 - 900 - 900 - 900 - 300	0,200 -,200	- 185 - 807	- 130	0 0	.006	0,105 ,064 ,074 ,133 ,096	-192	389568	18 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Sanata Sanata	. 1770	1989	1.115 1.806 1.115 .97 .600	1,17	1.11	188588	1.00
.200	多日本有事与多 多	130	100	- 075	.050 .039 .085 036 058 098 197	五年 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	339 339 339 330 330 330 330 330 330 330			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.920	東京連続を表する。	司司司司司司司司	1 - 310	497 492 393 305	-,500 -,854 -,876 -,865 -,865 -,965 -,300 -,879	- 365	-35	-155 -178 -186 -195 -209 -209	- 007 - 095 - 123 - 126 - 124 - 127 - 107		8889	140000000000000000000000000000000000000	140000000000000000000000000000000000000	189 189 188 144 106 107	医福达斯特洛克	编码票款任务	SHAPPARE	FINESSS	3588858	11456 11456	1.853	1.803 1.909 1.304 1.034 1.134 1.099 .909
-353	05 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	- 395 - 317 - 544 - 340	157 196 496 494 198	000 113 127 126	00	- 03	019			1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	-563		310 313 315 316 316 304	- 316 - 311 - 315 - 316 - 305	自然的有效		200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	- 81 - 827 - 840	157 167 168 193 211 203 208	FEE 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	25588333 255883333	8388BBBB	338888EB	83384E8	**************************************	法安全等等	E388-3188		1,261	1.000	新教育的公司	1.77 1.77 1.10 1.10 1.00 9.00	1.686
crp.	6日本党第四名 8	- 196 - 399 - 364	.105 .105 .116 .150	015 008	043	-010 -011 -017	-017	.00	110 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	957 699 950 950 950 950 950 950 950 950 950 9	.817	ある。	- 309 - 307 - 300 - 303 - 303 - 307 - 305 - 305	- 193 - 196 - 308 - 195	269 263 297 305	005 013 069 065 065 057	2.15.10.18.19.15.15.15.15.15.15.15.15.15.15.15.15.15.	197	2444444	-,109	3938	070	111000000000000000000000000000000000000	.208 .116 .118 .019 .008 .003 .010	18400000	美国美国新新	KE LUKER B	当後は日本を記述	SEE RESE	11000 E8850	1,500	1.3000000000000000000000000000000000000	130 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

				(g) Who	4, M	1.45;	R-0.4	HXO	per b	æb					
				Chies	per face				T		Long	-	1,00			
7/2	200	17.40	14.50	18,50	9.5	7.30	3.40	0.4	0.0	39	•	740	12.5	15°	パップ	900
0.025	当時 ないのできる	-0.186 -153 -207 -209 -200 -200 -200	-0.095 -119 -189 -189 -100 -201 -201 -204	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-0.05 -0.05 -1.15	9.00	0.051 .037 .060 050 076 058	9888 8888 8888 8888 8888	- 057 - 038 - 038 - 006 - 067 - 073 - 078	37688888	833888383 8338883	0.300 .869 .163 .160 .134 .117 .003	自实验者看得看名	2000年2月1日	ないにのおは母母	**************************************
,250	SPREE BE	- 515 - 566 - 566 - 667 - 667 - 667		- 120 - 120 - 120 - 120 - 120 - 120 - 120	- 150 - 150	- 303 - 106 - 135 - 136 - 161 - 161	.010 008 056 098 098 097 113	.067 .049 097 059 051 071	\$ 55 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	.147 .138 .049 .005 .005	.211 .163 .105 .000 .039 .039 .120	の対象は対象を	美长岩泉是多谷岩	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	を発音を音楽を	टेडेंट डेडेडेडे
.500	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	20美元元元元	当然是是大人的大	1000年100日	\$150 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100	有限的 是1999	- 068 - 091 - 110 - 116	.058 -061 -061 -061 -061 -061	.000 .000 .000 .000	100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	.236 .198 .157 .137 .130 .051	.504 .603 .603 .611 .187 .161	\$650 FEEE SEC. 15	子の場合の問題を	EN BESSETS
-179	-	- 28 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20	- 197 - 297 - 217 - 218 - 188	- 46 - 46 - 46 - 46 - 46 - 46 - 46 - 46	- 436 - 436 - 433 - 433 - 433	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	000 000	- 001 - 011 - 010 - 100 - 100	01 01 01	113 66 66 60 60 60 60 60	.196 .158 .105 .069	.913 .191 .191 .161 .193	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	35 35 36 38 43 43 43	1000年の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の	\$ \$5.55.55 8
.877	-200 -400	- 54 540	- 110 - 110	::72	-, 10	-,109 103	- 30	119		OH	.099	.15	,201 ,270	,463 ,294	,380 ,317	.660 .702

					מוניש עם	, a ; m.	1.07	11-11-2	1300	hat it	104				_	
				Ugger	-				1.			L	mer Pag			
y/e	X	300	250	#0 ⁰	150	100	60	30	σo	3.	60	100	159	20°	250	200
-025	調整機能管	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	医聚聚基基层	4,114 1,125 1,126	0.000 - 1.00 - 1	8 E E E E E E E E	9 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0.89 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	38973888 8873888	多种种种种的	117 117 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118	글국적목적목적회	以外的社会是以为	多句思想和 《品品	7. 別別が開始には	0.696 173 696 173 619 613 619
.250	SPISSINE.	有於政府服以其為	- 307 - 319 - 360 - 307 - 308 - 307 - 308	- 399 - 303 - 303 - 306 - 316 - 316 - 309	祖野野山野山 195	- 416 - 111 - 101 - 121 - 120 - 127 - 127	-019 -099 -090 -099 -099 -099 -099	.016 .001 .049 .045 .048	,069 ,042 ,021 -,007 -,010 -,019 -,019	.091 .091 .077 .033 .030 .001	38898時部	秦建设场法与元号	東京東京電影公司	.493 .403 .419 .304 .367 .303 .303	多五五五三十二	市路線組織的原理
.500	\$33885E	第四月江河州	当员與實際資訊	355335338 355355338	-,954 -,965 -,953 -,950 -,973 -,975 -,975 -,975	- 870 - 871 - 180 - 180 - 180 - 186 - 186	- 905 - 197 - 605 - 301 - 105 - 116 - 116 - 116	338866	. 600 . 600 . 600 . 600 . 600 . 600 . 600 . 600	.140 .096 .072 .030 .037 .007	· 李五百年 6 8 9 5 5	.576 .538 .193 .144 .140 .116	· 克里· 斯斯· 斯斯· 斯斯· 斯斯	基础的新元的	阿根原教教徒	ではいるのでは
.170	.156 .970 .777 .700 .700 .959	- 30	- 319 - 329 - 318 - 318 - 318	. 310 - 310 - 310 - 310 - 393 - 397	896 897 897 899 891 891	- 995 - 194 - 290 - 296 - 277 - 288	247 227 214 214 169 153	001 005 048 068 - 568	.088 .019 .013 .012 .018	.163 .005 .003 .003	100 OF	.098 .479 .219 .151 .151	BURKER	90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 9	京 新 教 等 等	.690 .690 .660 .665 .665
.875	:22	- 863	- 20	273	-, 953 -, 97	291	-,a\\ -,a\9	050	°,000	.076	.19h	.915 .187	,318 198.	, last 137	:20	.630



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THE PROPERTY.

TABLE I.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS OF WINGS - Concluded

	-			_			
(1) Who	5:	M=1.	.45:	R-0.	. 44×10°	DOL	inch

			t	pper m	Tr.face			-	_	Lot	PER DIS	face		
y/=	100	15.3°	12.50	10-3°	7.80	3.80	0.80	0°	30	6°	700	12.50	150	17.5°
0.025	0.054	-0.326	-0.249	-0.163	-0.086	0.041		0.170	0.207	0.171	0.688	0.834	0.956	1.157
	.141	291	298	207	127	0	10	.136	.261	.131	.683	-824	-923	1.012
	.242	331	275	- 216	148	032	-070	.302	-2119	369	.546	.615	.73	.80.4
	.617	391	344	294	231	128 147	~.042	017	.080	119	.24-5	-31)	.389	330
	.805	- 401	357	307	261	-164	06A		.026 006	.065	.177	-236 -185	.299	308
	953		968	320	201		×.066	071	005	.042	-18/	.107	.1043	- 300
.250	.054	338	246	154	077	.053	.168	.20%	-356	.623	.863	-963	1,042	
	.Mı	315	242	- 167	091	.022	.146	.189	1 - 325	.+78	.642	-727	.801	.87
	.242	318	265	221	148		.077	.107	-200	-373	300	-581 -463	.653	1725
	. 367	- 368	324	→.260	194	067	.018	.044	.158	-270	385		-533	-603
	192	368	326	280	218	11)	026	.001	.097	.185	.291	.360	164	. 197
	.617 .805	- 193	348	298	236	137	055	031	.053	.130	.233	.304	.361. .885	129
	.923	492	369	~.328 322	- 253	174 173	118	070	.005	.071	300	155	21/	.351 .278
_	•373		319	302.	-3600	13		-,101	0,0	-022		-200	ac.	-210
-563	.03	353	271	185	096	.038	.172	.188		.560	.818	-934	1.023	
	.141	325	258	190	118	.009	.191	-177	295	.476	.644	-735	.815	.886
	.212	349	286	226	1%	031	.072	1.105	23	.351	-480	:四	.630	-701
	-367	362	309	623	188	072	.020	.049	.153		.139 .234		.178	1.22
	.492	~-317	320	261	- 201	108	035	016	.056		-234	,300	.361	12
	.617	346	299	249	201	- 131	073	057	020		.174	.236	.297 .327	.364
	-953	331	- 270	- 238	-,191	15		104	054		.06	1129	175	233
	+9,03	300	-1270	250	-,-,-					,			1217	3
,875	.054	329	251	170	087	.070	.172	.208		-475		-793	.891	
- i	-141	- 296	231	199	101	.002	.068	.113	.203	.314	-479	-276	-660	
	.242	194	151	111	091		.035	.033	.123		346	. 126	.500	
	-367	- 926	186	131	097	051	008	.004	.061		210	-307	-370	
	. 192	269		172	- 125	- 086	046	036	.026		-148	-204	.258	
	.617 .805	- 389 - 326	270	191	133 172	000	049	046			.096	.156	.153	
	.953	326		234		-,092			050		.029	.069	117	

(j) Wing 5; M=1.97; R=0.44×10* per inch

				Оруж а	su fac	*						Lover	our fac	> *		
y/s	x/q	30°	න	ad _o	15°	100	60	3°	00	30	೯	10°	150	30°	ಖ್	30°
0,987		200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	-0.256 -256 -257 -259 -289	-0.208 - 21 - 22 - 262 - 256	-0.146 163 178 283 885	-0.065 094 113 168 172	0.008 026 046 113 117	0.069 .006 .012 064	0.138 .092 .075 010	0.216 148 150 056	0.301 978 978 143 143 143	0.131 .101 .370 .211 .230	0.640 .660 .568 .395	988 88 88	1.149 1.037 1.077 .632	1.342 1.366 1.379 .779 .709
.270	054 24 8 8 6 6 6 6 6 9 5 3	- 258 - 276 - 276 - 250 - 250 - 250 - 250 - 250	-251 -253 -251 -269 -269 -269 -271	88 55 84 5 85 863 863 864 864 864 864 864 864 864 864 864 864	1966 1754 1867 1867 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 187	080 095 110 130 153 163 173 179	006 025 067 094 106 119	575 575 575 575 575 575 575 575 575 575	.126 .106 .060 .047 .019	.20 .159 .177 .118 .682 .654 .67	易紧紧紧持持有多	380 381 376 376 314 376 314 316	50 64 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	多量是複数数學是	1. 300 1. 097 948 733 763 757	1.00
.963	\$125B688	- 308 - 387 - 389 - 295 - 296 - 296 - 366	- 279 - 276 - 276 - 276 - 287 - 387 - 387 - 3879	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	-159 -171 -155 -215 -214 -208 -207	087 099 120 140 156 160 159 167	- 83 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65 - 65	.047 .033 .003 023 045 056 072 085	.118 .101 .068 .037 .019 008 008	.200. .143 .106 .061 .063	290 265 227 186 119 129 000	.136 .107 .318 .265 .282 .166	.672 .560 .400 .405 .349 .254	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1,084	1.420 1.235 1.074 939 818 756 661
.ST5.	\$ 1.48 \$ 6.50 \$ \$ 1.48 \$ 6.50 \$ \$ 5.50	280 272 270 266 266 289 295	236 237 213 211 240 275 277 287	205 208 201 175 197 215 237 253	155 162 153 136 149 163 184 196	080 094 088 094 098 116 113	004 023 033 047 067 064 075	.061 .099 .004 017 047 047	.132 .106 .068 .019 010 021 021	.215 .135 .131 .034 .036 .036	366 366 336 336 336 337 337 337 337 337	359 351 206 170 126 104	.682 .544 .529 .356 .347 .218 .186	930 FELL 55 M 35	1.180 9.787 6.77 1.88 4.80	1.105 1.172 .977 .634 .738 .668 .570

TABLE II .- SPAN LOAD DISTRIBUTION, NORMAL FORCE, AND CENTER OF PRESSURE OF WING

6-V	TH	۹.	34-4	48.	22-0	44446	nan Inch

	1				GR1	sections	OU MUCH	al-fo	TOB 80	ffici	ent)				3	4e, #	etdon	oun ter	of po	- CARRELLA							Intire	Ming	
		Opp	er auri	ace.			Logs	C 8677	face			Boti	and t	BC9()			Upp	ET STATE	200			Lon	r mark	200			Both	-	1942		Α.	P	₹/e _т	T.
7/0	0.025	0.250	0.500	0.750	0.875	0.005	0.270	0.500	0.750	0.815	0.085	0.950	0.500	0.770	0.875	0.02	0.270	0.500	0.770	0.815	0.029	0.270	0.700	0.770	0.815	0.085	0.250	0.500	0.770	0.075	"	•	77	1"
3845 Sold	0.036 .078 .186 .186 .337	0.037 .100 .105 .303 .303	.536	98539F	. 15	103 190 305	.116 .800 .314 .415	217 217 329	319 ,465	.103	.181 .191 .600	918 395 611 865	.517 .813 .993	.617	.960	.48:	0.449 .402 .336 .335 .355	. 30A	234446	0.150 157 171 178 189	\$56 BBS	556556	0.483 .460 .465 .493 .501		0.485 .476 .593 .508 .511		109	医阿里里亚多	.454 .475 .467 .493	178 168 169	299	-,005 -,001	.668 .668 .669	

(b) Wing 1; M-1.97; R-0.44×10⁴ per inch

					o _n ,	stephi.	OR DOT	1. -fo	ros 60	effici	angle.									X,	/a, sec	tion o	ember	of pre								htire	ving	
		Uppe	e per	FROR			Low	r star	Thee)koti	a seri	A098			Прира	r eeri	#0#			Lon	er mar	(mg+			Bosh	ant fr	LOGI					T
₹.	0.005	0,270	0.500	0.750	0,875	0.025	0.250	0.500	0.150	0.579	0.009	0.250	0.500	0.750	ورائ.o	0.025	0.270	0.500	0.170	0.875	0.025	0.270	6-500	0.770	0.875	0.085	0.850	0.500	0.750	0.875	ON .	C _M	₹/or	7/=
કૃત્કુત્રુલકૃતુકૃત્કૃત્કૃત્કૃત્કૃત્	の の の の の の の の の の の の の の	85888333888	· 日本語のおりののできる。	100 407 409 409 409 409 409 409 409 409	963 963 971 968 968 969 945	.058 .150 .457 .517 .521 .686 .857 .997 1.021	.092 .164 .390 .391 .697 .1.159 1.159	.105 .100 .101 .591 .600 .005 1.006 1.006	131 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	.829 .333 .447 .555 .690 .600 .930 1.106	137	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	.325 .393 .563 .699 .843 .990 1.139 1.337 1.500	. 570 . 793 . 639 . 976 1. 639 1. 406 1. 406	美女张司名居名	435338336	明明を記るないの	¥838849£8¥	553.65	がなるまななられる。 をなるまななられるという。	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000年の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の	3000 BEE 350	.518 207	ESSERECT.	53555555	30 SEE	151 169 169 169 169 169 169 169 169 169 16	761 176 176 187	多多在多名的多数	158 133 54 64 66 96 1.140	0 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	.570 .666 .658 .658 .656 .657 .656 .657 .656	.367 .368 .373 .330 .330 .330

(a) Wing 2: M=1.45: R=0.44x10⁸ per inci

			•	a ₃₃ , pa	rtion 1	orul	- Cores	17sqs	Loient							Ī/a, a	re o tilo	g gamet	er of t	prosec	24				,	Eathly	ving	
	V ₃	PE 1	urfton		L	OURT #	er fance		34	oth ex	Tacas			Opper :	er i na	•		Lover	NE (De	•	1	Both s	er face	•	-		=/.	F.,.
×/:	0.025	0.250	0.500	0.150	0,027	0.250	0.500	0.750	0.025	0.270	0.500	0,750	0,025	0.270	0,500	0.770	0,025	0.270	0.500	0.750	0.025	0.070	0.500	0.750	C ₃₈	Ca	ī/a,	7/*
300	0.049	.133	-193		189	.147	.173	.193	.003	-080	166	.165	464	. 10.3		0.117		0.431 438 448	110	. 171	0.467	.413	,107	1.30		600,0 800,	.651	-39
12°	,153 ,227 ,273	-339	- 500 500	• 200	.367	.390	.421.	- 50	.594	174 129	.614 .913	.900	578 469	55.5	F. 80 P.	955	470 484		1.70	17.50	.473	418 418	.441	.160	.777	.011 .086 .050	.647	-3
300	331	,529 ,531	-530	.508	.513 .744 .870	.538 .707 .841	.700	.699	1.075	1.236	1.230	1.201	10	.430	356	151	. 190	1.477	474 473	150	,482	.427	.463	M69	1,198 1,384	.058	.646	.3

(d) Wing St Med 97: Re0.44x10⁸ per inch

	_									(4) W	ing A;	M-1,	97; R	-0,44	X10, M	er Inci	h							_				
		_		ca, a	estion.	HOUSE	l-fore	r poet	fielen							ī/•, (mestic	n santi	. at 1	N-MARKET	re				1	letire	wing	
		pper	eur faa		7	LOWER (rur fre	•	1	loth .	faces			Jpper	surface			-	er fra		1	loth se	rinees		-	Cum	≅/ -	9/=
1	0.087	0.250	0.700								0.700																	
3	0.038		0.067	.141	0.042	0.055	0.060	0.061	0.080	0.106	0.135	0.158	1 33	.417	444	0.153	0.467	• • • • • •	. 440	. 433	,440	- 100	9.7776		4867	+00/	100	1,300
10°	湿	,995	.153	.903 .968	.094 .175 .890	.139 .808 .582	.139 .568 .506	,213 ,408	.166 .206 .319 .619	361 361 346	.868 .431 .691 .808	.476 .671	,4% ,1%	.116 .131	, the	1565	. 470	1	555	451 459	.64	430 439	1,446	1447	. 260	.010 .017 .000	.647 .647	.363
200	.994	339	.327 .327	.303 .331 .332 .301	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	.595	.627 .716	730 673	.019	907	.912 1,106	1,006	.439	, 115	1.50	243	- 478	150	.468 170	.479 146	555	-450 -457	.463	. 472	.917 1.015	.035	647 646 415	.343
द्रवद्भवद्भ	.278 .291 .301	.319 .323 .316 .310	330	301	1,129	1.112	1.043	986	1.413	1.223	1.300	1,210	108	.110	14.5	13	.900	25.00 M	T.	, 477 1477	198	MGB MYI	.171	478	1.927	.042	.647	33 32 37
موبة	-301	.313	-318	.314	1.137	1.490	1.960	1.04	1.440	1.411	1.570	1,356	.100	, luly g	.445	.461	.514	.460	192	,400	. 70	.429	,405	,410	1.73	-000		15.

TABLE II .- SPAN LOAD DISTRIBUTION, NORMAL FORCE, AND CENTER OF PRESSURE OF WING - Continued

(e) Win	a 9.	M-1	46.	D-0	44-400	-	inah
(4) 4111	a ə:	M	.40:	meu.	. TEXIU	DEL	HECO.

Ţ					Ca. #*	otdon :	norma)	-f07-00	coeff	lolent							1/a, 1	Meeti or	ompte	r of p	reset					1	ntire	wing	
	0) pr	8117	f 200		L	OPEZ :	n face			Both s	arface	•	1	PPer I	ner faci		1	.000	urface	•	1	oth s	m face		Cur	<u></u>	₹/or	ŷ/s
2	0.025	0.2	00	.563	0.07	0.027	0.250	0.763	0.817	0.005	0.250	0.563	0.87	0.025	0.270	0.753	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.270	0.563	0.875		-	-71-7	-,-
50	0.091	0.00	70.	.076 .176	0.046	0.098 .208	0.104 .213	0.088	0.059	0.189	0.191 .380		.000	0, 176 . 160	.444	0.983 .395	0.337	0,131 102	0.413	0.351	0.33 -33	0.445	0.108	0.9 8 7	0.33	-317	-035	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0-429 433
10°	.986	. 26		T.	.173	.338	.336 .486	.305	.227 -376	.390 .624 .908	.605	辺	.636	.169	.447	. 103 . 109	. 129	399 410	.302	.363 .361	.349 .366	. 131	.424	.920 .93	38k	.517 .761	.068	.396	448

(f) Wing 8; M=1.97; R=0.44x10⁶ per inch.

				on, ≠	etia	porms)	-form	e monsti	intent							1/0, 1		n compts	er of 1	F4100						ntire	wing	
		PPRT 0				OWY I					trisce.				merec			Lower I	_				urface		C _H	C _m	1/o.	ŝ/s
1	0.025	0.950	0.563	0.875	0.025	3.250	0.969	0.875	0,025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.270	0.563	0.879	-		1402	3/10
30 60 100	0.019 101 159 217		109		.132 .247	.150 .250	.134	.093 .178	.¥33	.411	.937	-163 -293	-127	.170		-372	284E	.446	.431 .446	376 394	.470	.446	.448	.100	-365	0.006 E13. E20.	437	.449
545454	.263 .292 .315	253 264 306	278 378	290 290	.634 .811 .969	791 743 890	-517 -715 -657	616 776	1.109	1.198	.992 1.160	.694 .875 1.044	. 444 . 642	447 448	.440	457	449 449	418 422 436	416 416	.419 .439 .486	448 448	.127 .189	, 451 , 451	.429 .430 .434	.777 .950 1.114	.067 .069	.430 .430 .438	6
5°	.326 .330	323 323	.318	.305 .310 .318		1.182	1.125	1.009 1.126	1.535	1.705		1.317	431	.436 .437 .438	.436	.443	.472 .498	147		. 444	+73	.415	451	444	1,266 1,364 1,514	.063	.171	.46: .46:

(g) Wing 4; M=1.45; R=0.44×10° per inch.

1		ريه ا	section.	normal-f	x.ce coe	fficie	nt									1	√o, #	ation	contac	of pe		•		-				Matire	wing	
	Diggs	er pariace		Lower m	rinos			Both	sprin	otis			Uppe	o suci	ane.			Low	T #427	nce.			Bota	eart)	oes			Γ.	=/-	-/-
7	0.025 0.250	0.500 0.750 0.875	0.025	250 0.50	0.750	0.075	0.025	0.270	0.500	0.750	0.815	0.025	0.250	0.500	0.770	0.875	0.025	0,250	0.500	0.750	0.815	0.025	0.850	0.500	0.750	0.875	Car	G.	x̄/cz	7/=
30 60 100 12, 50 17, 5	0.039 0.09 .078 .190 .130 .169 .157 .269 .186 .336 .218 .409	0.086 0.149 0.160 .187 .980 .273 .341 .995 .348 .498 .496515 .504 .445399	0.017 099 178 247 394 -355	.108 .12 .188 .20 .256 .27 .302 .31	306	0.100					0.262 .176 .620 .720 .732 .863	0.469 174 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186	0.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55 5.55	S 5 5 6 2 8 8 8 8	0.328 440 468 470 469	0.685 -560 -593 -598 -597	0.517 -163 -166 -163 -163 -163	BB5556	0.扩张 场景	0.45 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	\$\$\$\$\$	のかっているの	0.489 177 186 183 731	0.388 .000 .43 .481 .489	0 550 550 55		- 163 588	-001 -008 -003	.669 .667	.40A .391 .38A

(h) Wing 4; M-1.97; R-0.44×10* per inch

													V-7	_, -,		.,	VX-		01 446	-													
.				o _p ,	mentio	n mare	d-for	00 00	dfiet	ect										t/a, m	estion	een bes	of p	. Objects	•						Antire	ving	
	U	pper suri	Page			Louis	sur!	100			Boss	en f	1000		_	Uppe	ar article	200			Low	o mot	hed		<u> </u>	Buti	surf	9G##		G.	C _R	1/c_	7/=
1	0.025 0.2	50 O.500	0.750	0.817	0.025	0.950	.500	0.770	0.675	0.025	0.250	0.500	0.770	0.815	0.025	0.250	0.500	0.750	0.879	0.005	0-520	0.500	0-750	0.879	0.085	0-270	0.500	0-750	0.817			~~	3,0
845 8 848	.096 .1 .134 .2 .167 .2	17 - 136 20 - 205 21 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 31 -	211 292 295	991 963 973	.002 .150 .955 .517	.098 .363 .967	106 180 206	193 200 304	.134 .813 .318	126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126	.169 .311 .59	395 369 714	. 55 . 50 . 60 . 51	.506 .506 .501	.491 .488 .169	.447 .379 .384 .450	*******	のである。	の対象を	.kg0	E33	.480 .489	.505	.500 .501 .501	190 190 190	. 176 . 196 . 196	132 167	. 157 . 168	.476 .473 .475	.341 .500	0.00	.669 .669 .660	.326 .356
300	.21k .3	19 .395 19 .390	.311		.506 .650	561 661	674	539	81	-120 -901	.637 .990	.574	.836 .946	.818		.461	178	.139	.448 .498			193	.510 .513	-505 -510	.490	.476 .482	:484	, 40g	100	.808 .977	.010		

TABLE II .- SPAN LOAD DISTRIBUTION, NORMAL FORCE, AND CENTER OF PRESSURE OF WING - Concluded

(i) Wing 5; M=1.45; R=0.44×10⁶ per inch

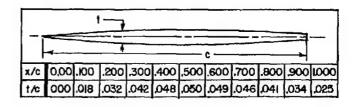
			c	n, 540	tion r	womment.	force	coeff	alent							⊼/0, =	ection	cente	roff	TOP SILI	-6				1	ntire	wing	
	ī	pper 1	nerface		1	Char.	rurface	•	1	oth su	rfaces		Ü	Der at	rface		L	Owner at	rface		В	oth su	risoss				n/-	_,
	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.568	0.875	CIN	C _m	I/or	y/=
30 100 12.50 150 17.50	0.095 .160 .284 .343 .399		.242 .300	.100 .179 .237	.199 .330 .413	.215 .338 .11	.189 .308 .380	.121 .217 .281 .347	379 61	·753	337 -337 -550 -680 -797 -909	0.105 .221 .396 .520 .637	.470 .473 .470	456 456	398	366 1412 1450	.408 .401 .403	389 396 406	374 380 390	333 338 350 363 374 386	.437 .434 .433 .436	413 423 428	.385 .391 .399	351 383 399	316 200 616 766	0.015 .033 .049 .057 .061	.396 .405 .418 .421	.433 .440 .446

(i) Wing 5; M=1.97; R=0.44×10° per inch

				. sec	tion :	normal	force	coeff	icient							ī/o,	section	n cent	er of	теви	ure					Ent	ire vir	ng
	1	lyper i	urfin				mrfac				rfaces	-		lyper s	urfac		ī	OVOT I	urface		P	oth p	rface	•		_		
~ V.	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.675	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0,250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	0.025	0.250	0.563	0.875	C.M	Cma	₹/c _r	₹/•
36 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	0.060 .115 .178 .240 .283 .317	.113 .174 .232 .269	108 167 285 264	.073 .123 .186 .235	274 476 653	.148 .266 .441 .625	246 405 583	.096 .184 .318 .478	.261 172 .696 .936 1.150	261 440 673 894 1.078	.243 .413 .630 .847	.169 .307 .504 .713 .911	.478 .474 .474	464 464 464	448 449 450 450	377 113	478 479 469 444 438	446 440 453 433	477 440 426 428	303 415 429	478 478 471 452	457 457 441	451 447 443 434	.407 .425 .434 .436	.386 .599 .806	.080 .031 .050	448 438 449	453 453 456

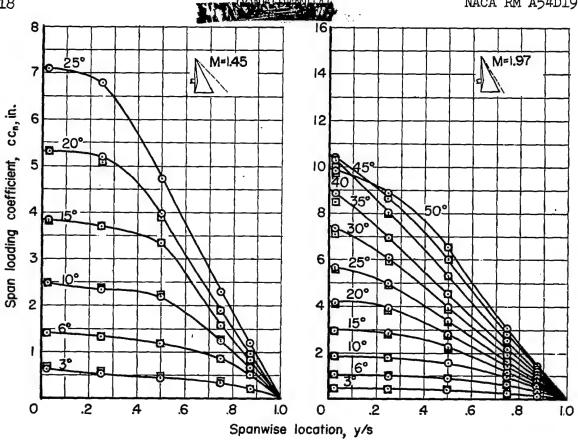
*Wings having duplicate plan	forms but mounted on	turntable and	without
thickened root section			

Α	2	4	2
Cr in	8	4	4.
s in	4	4	4
Xh/Gr	.667	,667	,500
S in ²	16	8	16
d in	.875	.625	.625
f in	.250	,350	,400

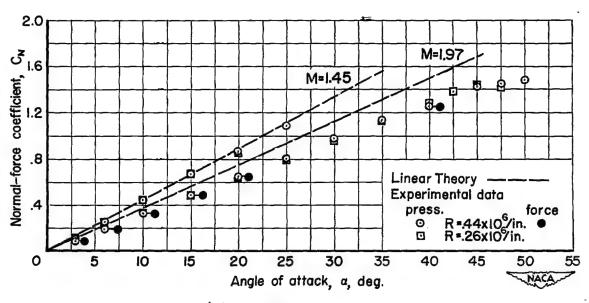


		t chord t		Typical root chord fillet fairing
x/C _f	Wing I	Wing 2	Wing 3	
0.00	0.000	0.000	0,000	
.10	.025	,038	.046	<u> </u>
.20	.048	.072	,085	
.30	,068	.102	.1 19	*
.40	,085	,126	.143	15 rad
.50	.099	.144	.156	h
.60	,107	.155	.145	d
.70	.106	.152	.124	Rear view
.80	.086	.122	.097	Medi Fiet
.90	.059	.081	.063	- NAME - P
1.00	.025	.025	.025	Naca

Figure 1.- Wing dimensions and identity.



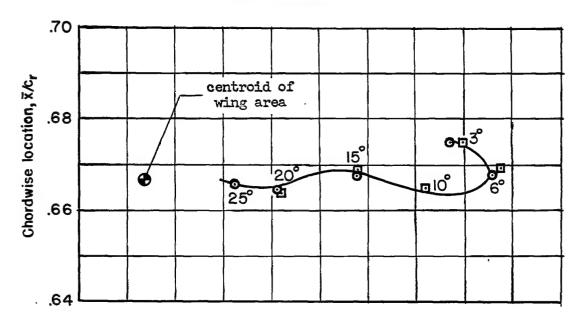
(a) Span loading.

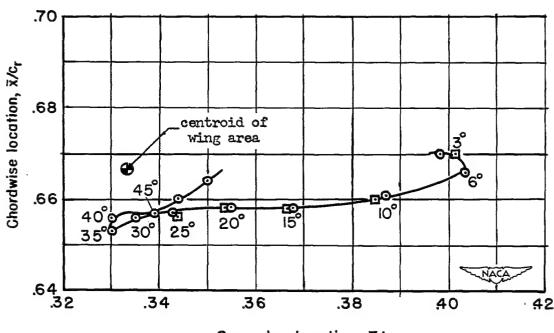


(b) Normal-force curves.

Figure 2.- Aerodynamic characteristics of wing 1.





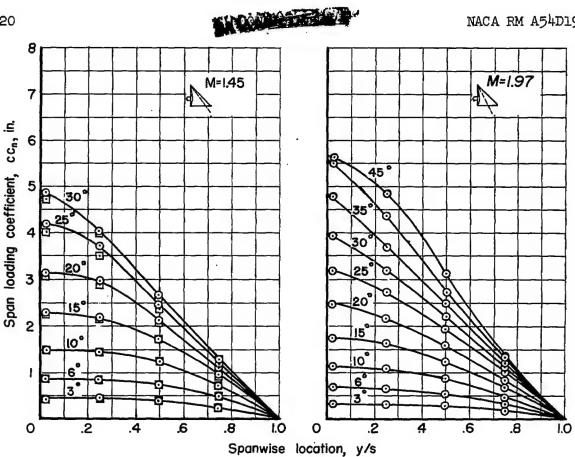


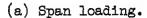
Spanwise location, ȳ/s

(d) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1.97.

Figure 2.- Concluded.







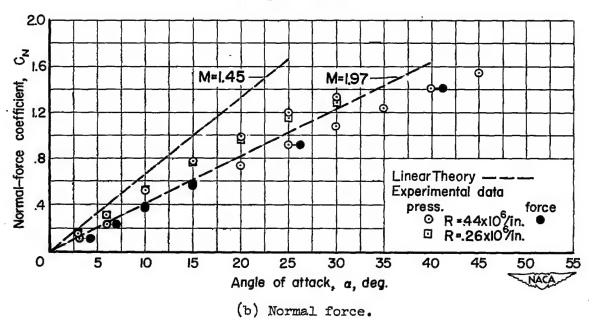
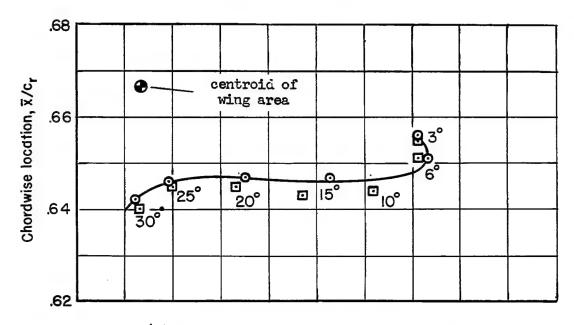
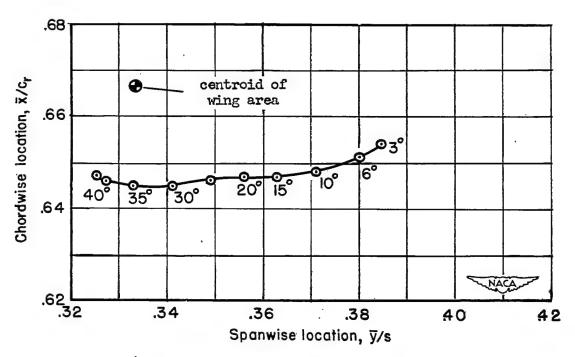


Figure 3.- Aerodynamic characteristics of wing 2.



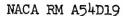


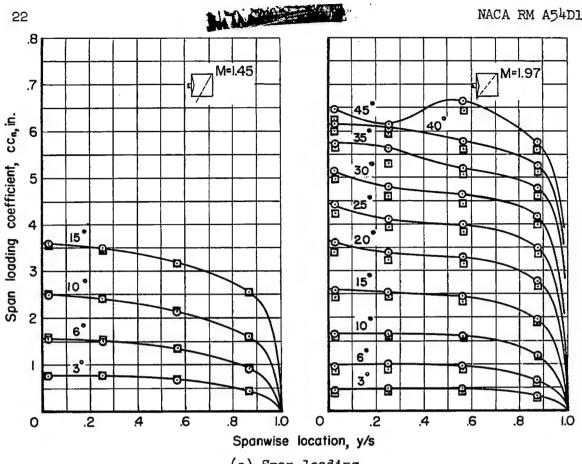


(d) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1:97.

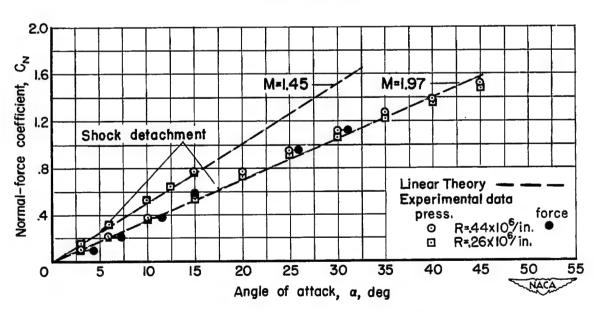
Figure 3.- Concluded.







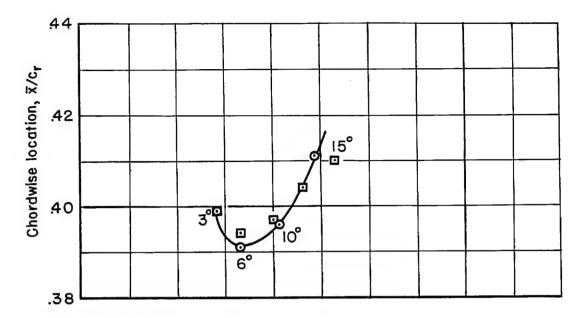
(a) Span loading.

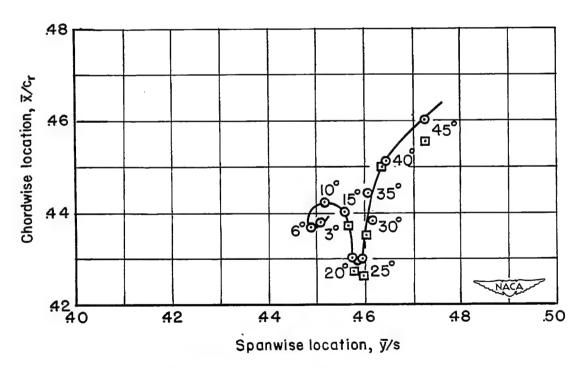


(b) Normal-force curves.

Figure 4.- Aerodynamic characteristics of wing 3.

Ac bearing to

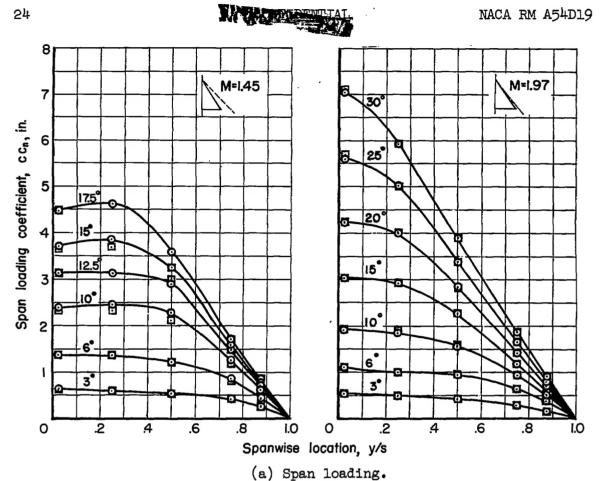




(d) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1.97.

Figure 4.- Concluded.





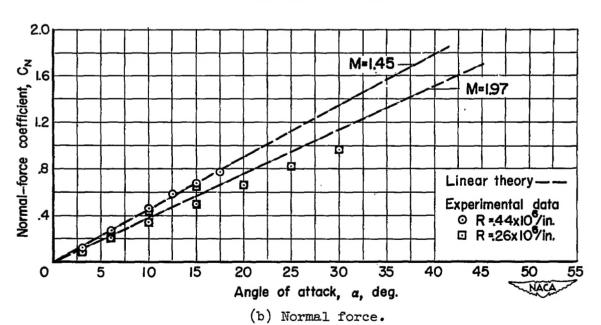
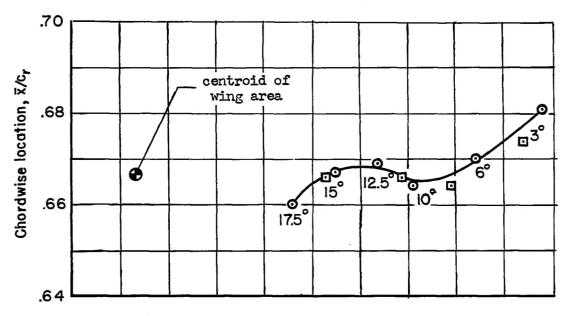
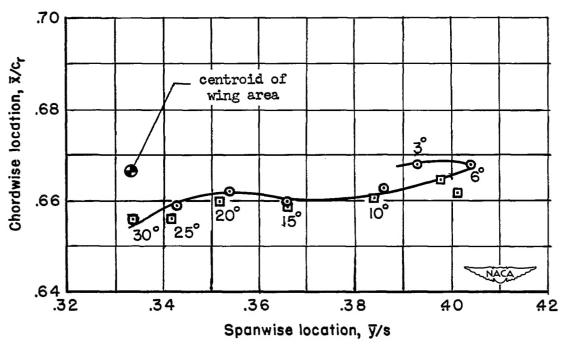


Figure 5.- Aerodynamic characteristics of wing 4.







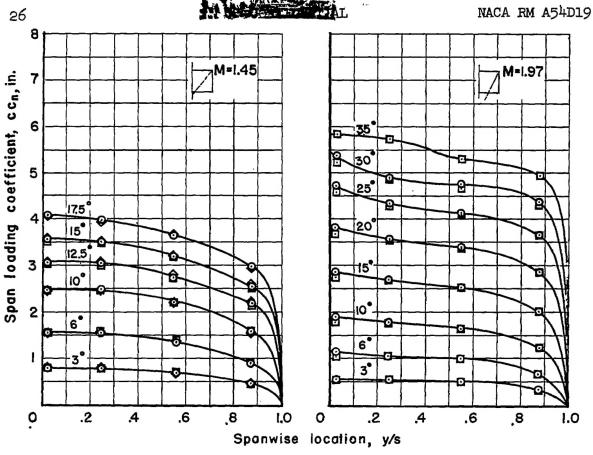


(d) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1.97.

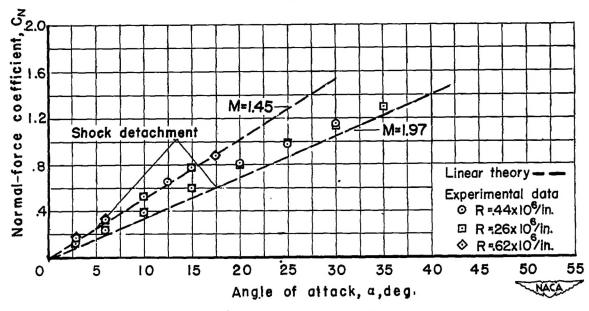
Figure 5.- Concluded.

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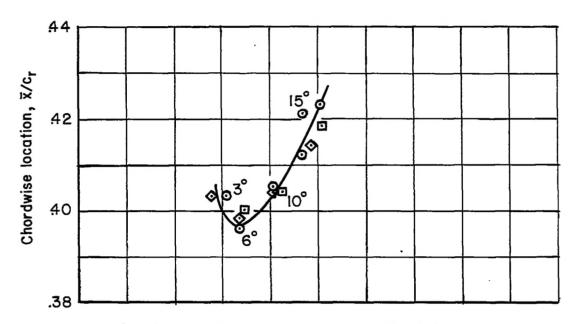
(a) Span loading.

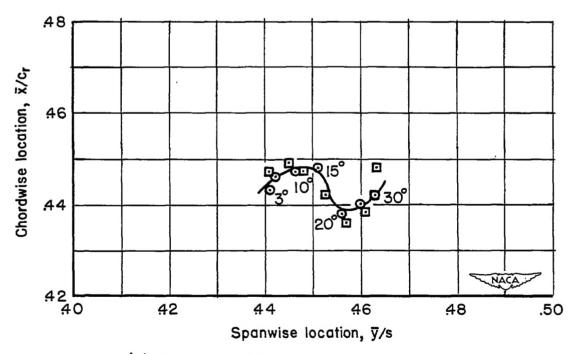


(b) Normal-force curves.

Figure 6.- Aerodynamic characteristics of wing 5.







(d) Center-of-pressure position; M = 1.97.

Figure 6.- Concluded.

